

# **FISCAL NOTE**

**Drafting Number:** 

LLS 20-0234

Date:

**Date:** October 25, 2019

Prime Sponsors: Bill Status: Bill Request

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Bill Topic: LONG-TERM LODGING SALES TAX EXEMPTION

Summary of Fiscal Impact:

State Revenue

☑ TABOR Refund☑ Local Government

State ExpenditureState Transfer

□ Statutory Public Entity

This bill repeals the state sales tax exemption for long-term lodging and maintains the sales tax exemption for local governments unless they explicitly subject long-term lodging to their sales and use tax. This bill will increase General Fund revenue

beginning in FY 2020-21 and future years.

Appropriation Summary:

No appropriation is required.

Fiscal Note Status:

This fiscal note reflects the bill draft requested by the Tax Expenditure Evaluation

Interim Committee.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts Under Bill 11

		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Revenue	General Fund	-	\$6.9 million	\$13.8 million
Expenditures		-	-	
Transfers		-	-	
TABOR Refund	General Fund	-	\$6.9 million	Not estimated

# **Summary of Legislation**

Beginning on January 1, 2021, this bill repeals the state sales tax exemption on long-term lodging, which includes stays of 30 days or more at hotels, apartment hotels, lodging houses, motor hotels, guesthouses, guest ranches, trailer coaches, mobile homes, auto camps, or trailer courts and parks. The bill also continues the application of the sales tax exemption to local governments unless they choose to explicitly subject long-term lodging to their local sales and use tax rates.

# Background

The Office of the State Auditor (OSA) evaluated the long-term lodging sales tax expenditure and presented its report to the Tax Expenditure Evaluation Interim Committee. Their report estimated the state General Fund revenue impact of \$12.3 million for tax year 2017 based on Colorado Department of Revenue's Retail Sales report from 2015, along with data obtained from the Corporate Housing Providers Association. The population of people who stay in long-term lodging was not estimated; however, it was reported that long-term lodging is used by people who were relocated by their employers, those seeking temporary residence because of natural disasters or fires, those experiencing financial hardship, and those living in high-end hotels seeking luxury services. OSA's report can be found here:

https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/2018-te8\_long-term\_lodging\_exemption.pdf

# **Assumptions**

This fiscal note assumes, as estimated in OSA's aforementioned report, that approximately 75 percent of the untaxed lodging retail sales can be attributed to the long-term lodging sales tax exemption. It is also assumed that corporate housing provider revenue is separate from the lodging retail sales data. If corporate housing provider sales are included in lodging retail sales data, the revenue estimate in this fiscal note will be lower. The Department of Revenue does not track the revenue impact of this tax expenditure. The revenue estimate in this fiscal note may be changed as more information becomes available.

#### State Revenue

This bill increases state General Fund revenue by \$6.9 million in FY 2021-22 (half-year impact) and by \$13.8 million in FY 2022-23, with similar impacts in future years. This revenue is subject to TABOR.

# **State Expenditure**

There may be an increase in workload for the Department of Revenue for any changes in this tax expenditure's administration. Any form or other changes needed to administer taxes will be incorporated in the annual process for updating forms.

**TABOR refunds.** The bill is expected to increase state General Fund obligations for TABOR refunds by \$6.9 million in FY 2021-22. Under current law and the June 2019 Legislative Council Staff forecast, the measure will correspondingly increase the amount refunded to taxpayers.

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## **Local Government**

If local governments choose to subject long-term lodging to their sales and use tax, local sales tax revenues will increase.

## **Effective Date**

The bill takes effect August 5, 2020, if the General Assembly adjourns on May 6, 2020, as scheduled, and no referendum petition is filed. This bill applies to sales taxes levied on or after January 1, 2021.

### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Counties Information Technology Municipalities

Personnel Revenue Regional Transportation District